C. 3089.

A MEMORIAL

Of the Present Deplorable State of

New-England.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
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MEMORIAL

Of the Preſent Deplorable STATE of

New-England,

With the many Diſadvantages it lyes under, by the *Male-Adminiſtration* of their Preſent GOVERNOUR,

Joſeph Dudley, Eſq.

And his Son *PAUL*, &c.

TOGETHER WITH

The ſeveral *Affidavits* of People of Worth, Relating to ſeveral of the ſaid Governour's Mercenary and Illegal Proceedings, but particularly his private Treacherous Correſpondence with Her Majeſty's Enemies the *French* and *Indians*.

To which is Added, A *Faithful*, but *Melancholy* Account of ſeveral Barbarities lately Committed upon Her Majeſty's Subjects, by the ſaid *French* and *Indians*, in the Eaſt and Weſt Parts of *NEW-ENGLAND*.

Faithfully Digeſted from the ſeveral Original Letters, Papers, and MSS. *by* Philopolites.

Printed in the Year, MDCCVII. and Sold by *S. Phillips*, *N. Buttolph*, and *B. Elliot*, Bookſellers in *Boſton*.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

A

MEMORIAL

Of the Present Deplorable STATE of

New-England.

THE Inhabitants of *New-England* had for many Years before the Late Happy *Revolution*, Enjoy'd the Liberty and Property of as Free and Easy a *Charter* as a People could Desire; and this too, with as much Satisfaction and Loyalty on their part, as Malice and Envy on that of their Enemies; who, from a Persecuting Spirit, looking upon this their *Charter* with an evil Eye, took up an Implacable Resolution of Robbing them of it. They had no sooner Effected this, but a vast Scene of Misery appear'd; and they found among the Principal Instruments of this Mischief, *One*, * *whom their own Womb had brought forth, and whose Breasts had Nourish'd!* But the Unhappy (or rather Happy) Reign of the Late K. *J.* running Precipitantly upon its own Ruin, made well for the Deliverance of *New-England*; without which, doubtless the People had fell a Sacrifice to *French* and Popish Slavery:

* The present Governour, J. Dudley, Esq. is a Native of New England, Born at or near a place call'd Roxbury, 2 Miles from Boston.

We shall not Recriminate here the Mismanagements of the then Governour Sir *Edmond Andros*, since that Gentleman is now in a Future State; but by the way, we think it highly Necessary to say some Matters of Fact, of the present Governour *Dudley*, who, (under the said Sir *E. Andros*) acted as President of the Council, and One of the *Quorum* in all his Affairs.

The Behaviour of this Man, so soon as he arriv'd, struck in[illegible] the first Opportunity to discover him of a Mercenary Interest. Indeed, the People were something Surpris'd to see the publick Offices and Places of Trust snatch'd from them, and Conferr'd on Strangers on one hand, and the Avarice and Beggary of a Crew of Mercenary Fellows, Supported by Extortion on t'other. But, when the President was pleased, out of an Active and Passive Principle, to tell our Countreymen, in open Council, *That the People in* New-England *were all Slaves; and that the* only *Difference between Them and Slaves, was their not being* Bought *and* Sold: *And that they must not think the Priviledges of* Englishmen *would follow them to the end of the World.*, I say, when the People heard this, they lookt upon themselves in a manner Lost. On one Hand they saw their Enemies invested with a full Power in the Government; on t'other they saw themselves not only turn'd out of the Publick Ministry, but under a Necessitous Fear of being Quiet, lest their Estates should be Siezed, and themselves Imprisoned. On this side they saw their Wives and Children, their Fathers, Mothers, *&c.* Butchered daily by a Handful of Barbarous Indians; on t'other side, little or no Resistance made by their Armies, which were Commanded by those of the *Romish* Religion; insomuch that it seem'd rather an intended Massacre, than a Desire of putting an End to a Diabolick and Bloody War. They saw then, that they had to their Cost, brought forth a *Prophet*, who told them they were Slaves; and they then saw his Prophecy fulfilling. In fine, they saw all this, but perceiv'd no way to Escape; till throwing up their Cryes to Heaven, they were animated by Divine Power, to Rescue themselves and Children from the approaching Ruin.

BRITISH MUSEUM

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Under the Preſſure of all theſe Grievances, they Unanimouſly aroſe, upon the coming in of the late King *William*, of Bleſſed Memory, Seized the Government for His Majeſty's Uſe; and, amongſt the reſt of the Authors of their Miſeries, not unjuſtly Impriſon'd this their preſent Governour.

From that time *New-England* took Heart, and concluded that Heaven was removing from them all the Plagues in their Land. They indeed Thankfully Rejoyced to ſee themſelves Reſtored to their Ancient Liberty, as afterwards in a great Meaſure they were by another Miniſtry.

And thus much for the former Actions of the Author of the following Matters of Fact, which has rendred His Love to his Native Country, His Veneration for the Liberty and Property of a Free People, His Fidelity, Juſtice, and Loyalty, in delivering the Oppreſſed, and detecting the Queen's profeſs'd Enemies, but the Reverſe of Good Mens Actions, and ought to be Remembred only as ſo many Monuments of Infamy.

But to come down to our Memorial, and inform the World of the modern Miſmanagements of this unhappy Gentleman, we humbly Declare, That

THE Trade with the *French* and *Indians*, being ſo countenanced by the Governour, that without ſpeedy Remedy, the Country is in great Danger of being Ruined, which will plainly Appear as follows:

Firſt, In the Year 1705. The Governour ſent his Son, *William Dudley*, with Captain *Veitch*, to *Canada*, under a pretence of Redeeming Captives; but brought very few back to *Boſton* of thoſe that were there, and them of the Meaneſt ſort, leaving the Principal of the ſaid Captives behind, to give them occaſion of going again, that they might have a Pretence to Colour their Treacherous Deſign of Trading, as Appears by the ſaid *Veitch*'s Acknowledgment, of going to Settle a Correſpondency with the Enemy, and carrying a Cargo out with him of 800 *l.* which, according to their Diſpoſal, might

might amount to near 3000 *l.* as particularly Shot, which was Sold at 13 *Sous per* Pound; whereof they carried a considerable Quantity, also Rigging, Pitch, Iron, and other Neeessaries, fit for supplying the *Indians* and *French*; and this done under a Colour, of the said *Vetch*'s going to get in a Debt due to him, from the *French*, of 800 *l.* with the Governour's Approbation.

Secondly, For Settling a Correspondency with the *French* Governour at *Port-Royal*, for Exchange of Prisoners; Whereas, it was indeed, only a Cover for an Illegal Trade; when, at the same time, the *French* there, were drove to such extream Hardships, for want of Ammunition, Provision, *&c.* that most of their Principal People were forced to go out a Privateering on our Coasts, who were afterwards taken and brought into *Boston*; particularly one *Battis*, a Man of great Note and Service among the Enemy, who had been a Barbarous, Murdering Fellow, to the *English*: He, with all the other *French* Prisoners, were sent to *Canada* and *Port-Royal*, and Discharged; but great part of our People that were Prisoners, were left behind at the same time, and that, because our Governour had been false in his Promise, to the *French* Governour, who had restrained the *Indians* from disturbing our Fishery, and indeed would not allow them any Ammunition for a considerable time, till our Governour taking that Opportunity of the *Indians*, great Want countenanced a Trade with them, and supply'd them by the Vessels that were sent as Transports (as aforesaid) to fetch Prisoners; when at the same time they were made Vessels of Merchandize, as appears by the *Indian* Traders on their Tryal.

Thirdly, The Country are at a vast Charge, in maintaining an Army Yearly, to March several Hundred Miles up into the Country, to Destroy the *Indians* Corn, the better to disinable them to Subsist; for they have been so Reduced (as by Information of the Captives) that a great part of them would Perish for Want, were it not for the Supply they had from the said *Indian* Traders; who particularly, Sold about Eight Quarts of *Indian* Corn for one large *Beaver* Skin; which Trade has been all along countenanced by the Governour, which sufficiently Appears, by his being always Unwilling

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the Priſoners taken in that Trade ſhould be Fined, or Puniſhed, even owned by *Vetch*, as in his Petition more at large, is ſet forth.

Fourthly, The Country was at a great Expence, in Erecting a Fortification at *Caſco Bay*, and maintaining a number of Soldiers for ſecuring the ſame, thereby to ſuppreſs the Enemy, and keep ſure Footting in that part of the Country; and the Governour, through ſome Deſign or Neglect, did ſuffer thoſe Soldiers to remain there without any Commiſſion Officer, to the great Diſſatisfaction and Dread to the Soldiers; inſomuch, that they Declared to Captain *Cally*, (a Member of the Aſſembly at *Boſton*) that when the Enemy came upon them, they would Surrender the Fort, and dare not Reſiſt for want of a Commiſſion. Then Captain *Cally* made Application to the Aſſembly, which he found Sitting when he came to *Boſton*, and they repreſented to the Governour, that ſpeedy care might be taken, that ſome Perſon might be Commiſſionated to Command that Fort, which, with a great deal of Difficulty, was at laſt Obtained.

Fifthly, And further, as to the Governour's countenancing this Private and Illegal Trade, the Country has been at vaſt Expence, occaſioned thereby; inſomuch, that at one Seſſions the laſt Summer, the Aſſembly were forc'd to raiſe 33000 Pounds, for Supporting and Maintaining the Charge they were put to, by the Enemies Invaſions, after they had a Supply; that whereas, if things were rightly Managed, and the Enemy kept back for want of thoſe Supplies, one Third Part of the ſaid Sum might have anſwer'd the End. The *Indians* that were Supply'd by thoſe Trades, are the only People that Deſtroyed our *Eaſtern* Parts, the Fiſhery, and the Coaſt of *Accady*; and alſo the very ſame that were at Deſtroying of *New-found-land*, particularly one *Eſcombuit*, a Principal Commander among them, who is generally one that Heads the *Indians*, when they come to Deſtroy the *Engliſh* in *New-England*.

Sixthly, The Governour, with his Son *Paul*, not being Content with what Money they come fairly by, and over greedy of Gain, are very Screwing and Exacting upon the People, particularly upon ſundry Inhabitants, taking away their Priviledge in catching

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of Whales, a Privlledge they have Enjoyed many Years before; that is,(under Pretence of Drift Fiſh)what Whales are taken by Her Majeſty's Subjects,he takes from them by Force,not giving them the Liberty of a Tryal at *Common-Law*, but for his own Ends, decides the Matter in the Admiralty, where his Son *Paul* is the Queen's Attourny and Advocate, thereby Encroaching the whole to themſelves, a thing never heard of before, and very much to the Prejudice of Her Majeſty's good Subjects there, and that without Remedy.

Seventhly, As to the Addreſs the Governour Obtained, pretended to come over from the General Aſſembly at *Boſton*, in his favour, for his Continuance, it was no more than what he Clandeſtinely procured, by ſending to his particular Friends; ſuch, who being either Related to him, or bore Commiſſions under him, dare not deny his Requeſt, and was never approved nor allowed of by the Aſſembly; but on the Contrary, had not the Majority of the Country, waited in Expectation of Her Majeſty's Favour, in ſending another Governour, they would largely have ſignified their Reſentments and Diſſatisfaction, in the Adminiſtration of *Dudly*'s Government.

Eighthly, While the Great and General Aſſembly at *Boſton* were Sitting, there arrived a Flagg of Truce from *Canada*, with a haughty Demand of the Governour, for all the *French* Priſoners, charging of him with breach of Promiſe, which was the occaſion of the *French* Governour's not ſending ſeveral of the Priſoners, particularly a Miniſter that was taken Captive at *Dereſield*, detained by the *French*, who might have been Diſcharged with ſundry others.

Ninthly, The Lower Houſe, miſtruſting the *French* Flagg of Truce coming upon a Trading Deſign, as well as for Priſoners, ordered the Flagg of Truce to be diligently Searched, who found on Board their Veſſel ſundry new Arms and Ammunition, hid in Private Places, particularly new Bullets, hid among Peaſe, and yet denied by the Commander, who was an *Engliſh* Renagado, which Ammunition being brought before the Aſſembly, were generally concluded to be Bought in *Boſton*; whereupon, the Governour interpoſing

terposing, the Matter was hushed up and Conniv'd at, to the great Dissatisfaction of the Assembly, and Country in general.

This being realy the State of *New-England*, and its Provinces, it may very well be called Deplorable, when it is render'd the very Scene of Arbitrary Power, with all that's Miserable: But to proceed, before I come down to the several Affidavits upon these Heads, it is Convenient to Recite some Letters from the Inhabitants of that Place, who, under a deep Sense of their Approaching Ruin, have breath'd forth their Complaints in the following Words.

Boston, New-England, October 2: 1706.

SIR!

Inasmuch, as you have Expected from me, a true and brief Representation of several Matters, relating to this Province, I shall, with all possible Faithfulness, endeavour it. Our present Governour is not without a number of those, whom he has by Promotions and Flatteries made his Friends; but this hinders not a much more considerable number, from wishing, that we had a Governour, who would put an end unto the horrid Reign of Bribery, in our Administration, and who would not infinitely Incommode Her Majesty's Service, by keeping the People in continual Jealousies of his Plots, upon their most Valuable Interests.

What the disposition of the People towards him is, you may guess by this: There was lately prepared an Address from hence, to the Queen, *upon many important Articles; but by certain Arts there was got into it a Clause, to desire of the* Queen, *that this Governour might be continued, the Representatives Voted all the rest of the Address, but this Clause they absolutely Rejected; they could not get above Five or Six Votes for it, so the whole Address, (which was contrived by a Party for nothing but that Clause) fell to the ground.*

There happened lately a number of Perſons, namely, Boreland Vetch, Rouſe, Lawſon, Philips *and* Cauplin *to be taken managing an unlawful Trade with the* French *and* Indians, *the Commodities wherein they Traded, were ſuch, that the late Act of Parliament made their Crime to be* High-Treaſon, *and we had no* Act *of the* Province *relating to that Matter, but was defectively Expreſſed: Our merciful Aſſembly was mighty loathe to proceed unto ſo ſevere a Judgment as that of Death, upon theſe Offenders. The Offenders Petitioning for it, the General Aſſembly were (very much by the Governours influence) drawn into it, to take the Tryal of them into their own Hands; and as only Guilty of an High Miſdemeanour, the Vote for it was obtained in a Thin Houſe, upon an hurry at breaking up; and ſome Clauſes in the Charter were ſo Conſtrued, as to Countenance it. Upon their coming together again, they would fain have revoked their Votes, as fearing, that the very Perſons who had been their Tempters into it, would turn their Accuſers, and improve it by way of Complaint, for the Enemies of our Charter to work upon; but the Governour would by no means permit the Revocation of that wrong Step, (if it were one) ſo the Tryal proceeded, and the Offenders were Fined in ſeveral Sums, by an* Act *of the Governour and Aſſembly.*

It is now ſaid, that the ingrateful Men who were ſaved from the Gallows, by the Tenderneſs of the Government, are now cutting our Throats, and Petition home againſt the Government, for Fining them inſtead of Hanging them; yea, it is alſo ſaid, that the very Perſon who was the chief Cauſe of drawing the Aſſembly into this extraordinary Proceeding, intends to make an ill uſe of it, againſt the Country; if you are ſenſible of any thing of this nature carrying on, we pray you to add unto the reſt of your Offices, that of an Interceſſion, that an harmleſs People, ſurpriz'd into any Error, may not be Puniſhed any otherwiſe, than by the removal of ſuch as have been the Cauſes of it; and ſo much for that.

Sir

Sir, *You would do a vaſt Service to the Crown, if you would ſet forward the deſigne of reducing* Canada, *and poſſeſſing* Nova Scotia, *a much leſs Fleet than what annually goes into the* Indies, *coming early enough in the Spring, may eaſily do the former, even in the way thither; and a* Scotch Colony *might be of good Conſequence to do the latter; but if any aſſiſtance from* New-England *ſhould be expected in this matter, it is of abſolute neceſſity that the Country have a Governour whom the People may ſomewhat Rely upon.*

Sir, *You are Born to do the* Queen *and the Nation Service; you are ſpirited for great undertakings; you are highly beloved and eſteemed among our People in this Land, and where-ever you have come, 'tis wiſhed that you may do ſome conſiderable Action in this Affair.*

I have been earneſtly Sollicited to Addreſs one of the moſt Illuſtrious Patriots of the Engliſh *Nation, my Lord High Treaſurer, with ſome of theſe Intimations: That Noble Perſon is known to be ſuch a Patron to all good Men, and ſuch a defence of Oppreſſed Innocence and Liberties, that we all fly to him as our unqueſtionable Refuge. I am well ſatisfied there would need nothing (to ſpeak Humanely) to make this Country Eaſy and Happy, but for that excellent* Perſon *to have an exact Repreſentation of our Circumſtances; nothing hinders me from attempting it, but the hazard of doing what may be thought a preſumption in one ſo much a ſtranger to him; nevertheleſs, I am deſired by ſome conſiderable* Perſons *to move you, that you would wait upon his Lordſhip, and fully acquaint him with the Matters now laid before you,*

May the Almighty proſper you;

I am, Sir,

Your Obliged Servant, *&c.*

Sir,

I may inform you of one Action lately done among us, which I know you will be pleaſed withal, Upon the advice of

the extream Distress whereto the *French* Invasion had brought St. *Christophers* and *Nevis*, the People of *New-England*, in a most Christian manner expressed their Charity towards those, who perhaps would have hardly done the like for them, on a like Occasion. We made a Collection for the Relief of their Necessities, the Collection was, as I am told, between 7 and 800 *l.* in this Collection, there were two Churches in *Boston*, the *South* and the *North*, one gave somewhat above a 100 *l.* the other gave a little under it. Certainly, a Country so ready to serve Her Majesty, and to help their fellow Subjects, ought to have a room in the Thoughts of all good Men in the *English* Nation.

The foregoing Letter carrying with it so many undeniable Truths, the World must of consequence concede with the general Exclamations of the now Distressed *New-Englanders*. Indeed the Publick had not been allarm'd with these Distant Calamities, had the inexorable Authors of them adhered to reitterated Grievances, from those who too severely suffer'd under their Protection. The Author of this Letter, who is a Person of a Character beyond the reach of Envy, and one who is a great Blessing to his Native Country, had not invoked the Protection and Assistance of others, without a due sense of the Danger his innocent Neighbours and Country-men were expos'd to. To Report all the Letters of Complaint from these Provinces, would be too Voluminous and tiresome to the Reader; we will only mention one more, which, tho' short and plain, carries nothing but Veracity with it.

Sir,

ALL the People here are Bought and Sold, betwixt the Governour and his Son *Paul*; they are so Mercenary, there is no Justice to be had without Money: There is not one Publick Place in the Government that is worth Money, but what the Governour or *Paul* goes Halves with: In short, the whole Country is very uneasy, and the People here are so universally set against him, that Her Majesty can scarce give a greater Instance of Her tender Care and Regard to them, than by a removal

moval of him, which, to my certain knowledge, would be soon followed by a Sincere and Hearty Acknowledgment of Her Majesty's Singular Favour to them, in that Particular.

R. A

In the foregoing Letters we find several things Worthy our Remark; but I shall only mention the Three following:

(1.) *That without Money, there is no Justice to be had in* New-England; So that the meaner sort, doubtless, is in a Deplorable Condition; the faces of their Poor being ground to Dust; their Widows Houses laid Waste, and the hopes of their Offspring cut off. From whence we may infer, that *New-England* having a Governour, whose God is the Mammon of this World; whose Principles act Counter to the Design of his Power; and whose Drift is the Ruin of his own Country; the Inhabitants thereof have nothing but Justice on their part to Petition Her Majesty to throw him aside.

(2.) *A general uneasiness under, and opposition to this Governour, thro' the whole Country.* And this, methinks, might stop the Mouths of some People here, (who, not knowing the Nature of this affair, no otherwise than as their Interest leads them to side with the Governour, or by Virtue of a bare Friendship Contracted with him whilst he Resided in *England*) and put a Period to all their Objections in his Behalf; especially One, unhappily let slip from the Mouth of a Gentleman too well known for his great Learning and Parts, to be thought so over-sighted, and that is to this Effect. *If a Governour must be removed for every trivial Complaint, there would be no End of such Removals; and Her Majesty's Ministry would be wholly taken up with turning out, and putting in.* I will not pretend to affirm the Reason that produc'd this hasty Plea for our Criminal Governour; but sure I am, the Author of it knows too much Law, than to extenuate the like Crimes in others. And a weak Argument I take it to indeavour the influencing our Superiors in Redressing Grievances of the Subject, when the several matters of Fact Sworn to, are laid down before them: But,

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to ſay no more, this Gentleman has not been the firſt that has over-ſhot himſelf in Defending things of this Nature. And,

(3*dly*,) *A fervent Deſire to be eas'd of Oppreſſion*, *i: e.* That they might be capable of acknowledging with Reſpect and Gratitude, the mighty advantages of ſuch a Deliverance to the *Queen* of Great Brittain; to a *Queen* who is all Juſtice and Piety, Peace and Union; and a Queen who will not only hear the Petitions of her Subjects, but maintain them in their Rights and Priviledges. Let not *New-England* doubt then of finding Redreſs, from ſo Great and Gracious a Miſtreſs, notwithſtanding the ſubtle Deſigns and Evaſions of Evil-minded Men. And ſo we come to preſent the Reader with a further Account of the ſaid Miſmanagements, by another Hand.

SOmetime in the Spring of the Year, 1706. Mr. *Dudley*, the preſent Governour of the Province of *Maſſachuſets-Bay*, and *New-Hampſhire*, writ a Letter from *Boſton*, Directed to Mr. *Richard Waldron*, and my ſelf, to uſe our Intereſt to prevail with the Council at an Aſſembly, to Draw up an Addreſs to the *Queen*, That Her Majeſty would pleaſe to continue the ſaid *Dudley* in the Government of *New-Hampſhire*: Whereupon the ſaid *Waldron* (after he had Communicated the Letter to me) drew up an Addreſs, and ſhew'd it to the Aſſembly, and prevailed with them to paſs it in Both Houſes, with little Alteration. And this is the Addreſs that is now come over from the Province of *New-Hampſhire*. The Aſſembly was much againſt it, but we thought it would be beſt for us to do any thing that would pleaſe the Governour at that time; conſidering, that we were always in danger of the Enemy, and concluded, it was much in his Power, under God, to preſerve us, having often heard him ſay, that he would ſtop the Courier of the *Indians* and *French*, (when he pleas'd) in a Month or Six Weeks time; and I did then, and do ſtill believe, that he could prevent the *Indians* and *French* from coming upon us, and Killing us as they did; for I know that he had Correſpondence with a *Fryer* or *Jeſuit*, or one ſo called, a *Frenchman* that Lives among the *Indians*, and hath great influence over them, who Writes himſelf *Galen Emeſery*. The Governour, to my certain Knowledge, did order ſundry things that were ſent him; and

and, conſidering the great Correſpondence (he told me) he had with the Governour of *Port-Royal*, it cauſed a firm belief in me, that he could do what he would with the Enemy: Theſe, with other Motives, preſs'd us forwards to get the Addreſs paſſed, concluding all theſe things would add to our Peace, if rightly improved; and the *Indians*, about that time, and for many Months before, had done little or no Miſchief, and for my part, I did really believe, that it was the Governour's Intereſt that cauſed our quiet, but ſoon found we were Miſtaken, finding out, that much about the ſame time that *Waldren* and my ſelf were forwarding the Addreſs to Her Majeſty, to continue Mr. *Dudley* Governour, he was countenancing a private Trade with the *Indians* and *French*, our Enemies, as we found by woful Experience: For ſoon after thoſe Traders went to the *Eaſtward*, the *Indians* came ſharply down upon us about the latter end of *June* laſt, Killed Six People, Wounded two, and carried away two from the Town of *Almsbury*, and a little before they Killed Lieutenant *John Shapleigh*, at the Town of *Kittery*, and a whole Family, as a Man, Wife and Children, all Killed and Scalped out of the Townſhip of *Dover*; and one Man Killed with Swan-ſhot out of the Townſhip of *Hampton*; and Nine Killed, one Wounded, and one carried out of the Townſhip of *Exeter*. All theſe Barbarities were committed before I came from thence, which was about the beginning of *September* laſt; God knows how many have been thus Barbarouſly Murthered ſince. Captain *Vetch*, and Captain *Lawſon*, oftentimes told me, that they had oftentimes acquainted the Governour with their deſign of going to the *Eaſtward* upon Trade, and had the conſent of him, and did ſolemnly proteſt they would not have gone without it: And I do believe, and it is generally believed in *New-England*, that the Governour did know of this Trade, and no doubt but he was to have a ſhare of the Profit. When theſe Traders came from the *French* and *Indians*, one of their Veſſels ſtopped at the Iſle of *Shoals*, near the Province of New *Hampſhire*, the Maſter's Name was *Rouſe*, who brought to that place from *Port Royal* Seven Priſoners; and Capt. *Jethro Furbur* being at the ſaid Iſles of *Shoales*, at the ſaid time when the *Veſſel* came in, heard the ſaid Priſoners affirm, That the *Eaſtern* Indians had no Shot, nor Bullets, nor Lead to make any, and it was very ſcarce with the *French*, inſomuch that they could not ſupply them, ſo that the *Indians* were

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like to Starve for want of Ammunition; for great part of their Livelihood depends on their Guns to Kill wild Beasts and Fowl, *&c.* whereby we find it was not the Governour's Interest he had with the Enemy, to prevent their coming upon us, but it was for want of Ammunition: And these Prisoners that were brought from *Port-Royal*, which Capt. *Furber* spoke with at the Isles of *Shoals*, did further affirm, That they heard the Governour of *Port-Royal* say, That he had given his Letter to the Governour of *Boston*, that he would not supply the Indians with Powder nor Shot, but that he would do all he could to prevent the *Indians* coming upon the *English*, and had been as good as his Word; but that the said Governour of *Boston*, or his People, had supplied the *Indians* with more Ammunition than he was able to do; for the Traders from *Boston* brought it by Tuns; and that if this Trade had not been incouraged by the Governour, we should have had no Men Killed, nor indeed any Disturbance amongst us. It is my Belief, and it seems very plain to me, that the Governour intends to forward the *French* and *Indian* Enemy to Destroy all they can. and keep the Country allarm'd, thereby to put them to such vast Charges, as will Ruin the whole Government, by Killing some and Impoverishing the rest. There was never such Taxes on the Poor People as now; 33000 *l.* being raised a little before I came away, and many great Sums not long before that. I was credibly Informed that some Persons were forced to cut open their Beds, and Sell the Feathers to Pay their Taxes. I do'nt remember that ever there was any of the *Indian* Enemy Kill'd or Taken since Mr. *Dudley* came over Governour, except an Old Woman, and two others I took to be Girls by their Scalps; and some few taken near *Port Royal* taken by Major *Church*. So that instead of being Destroyed, I wish they be not preserv'd: For, Six Months before it came to pass, the Governour Mr. *Dudley* told me, what Methods the *Indians* would take when they came again, and it proved accordingly. He told me, That the *Indians* would not come in any great Body as they used to do, but they would come in small Numbers, no Number above Thirty, and so Line the Woods from *Deerfield*, which is the South-West side of the *Massachusets* Government, and all along the Woods, just without the Towns to *Casko* Bay, which is the North-East Part of Inhabitants at this time. And this Method I am afraid will be continued till the Country is for a great part Destroyed, if Mr. *Dudley* be continued Governour. As for the Address he obtained

tained of the Militia of *Maſſachuſet's* Bay, it was a fore'd thing; for the Officers are beholden to him for their Commiſſions, and if any Refus'd to Sign what the Governour got drawn, he could put them out, and put in others as he pleaſed.

Thus having given the Publick an Exact Relation of the preſent State of *New-England*, it remains only that we Produce a Confirmation of all that hath been ſaid. To which end we will begin with the ſeveral Affidavits and Depoſitions already made, and which are as follows.

The ſeveral Affidavits *as they were laid before the* QUEEN *and* Council, *relating to the* Governour *of* New-England's *Mercenary and Illegal Proceedings, but particularly his private Correſpondence with Her Majeſties Enemies, eſpecially the* French *and* Indians.

The Two Affidavits of Mr. *John Calley.*

JOhn Calley *of* Marble-head, *in the County of* Eſſex *in* New-England, *now in* London *Mariner, Depoſeth and ſaith, That he doth and hath good reaſon to Believe, That Her Majeſties Colonies of* New-England, *are in great Danger of being Ruined by reaſon of Governour* Dudleys *Countenancing a Trade, and Correſpondence with the* French, *and* Indian *Enemies, and many other his Irregular practices: Alſo ſaith, that the ſaid Governour did in the Year,* 1703. *ſend his Son* William Dudley, *with Captain* Samuel Vetch *to* Canada *under a Pretence of Redeeming Captives; who accordingly went and brought back only a few of the meaneſt of the Engliſh Captives; Leaving the chiefeſt of them there for an Occaſion of their returning again to* Canada *to Trade, and ſettle a Correſpondence with the* French; *and that the ſaid* Vetch *did carry out with him a Cargo of about* 800 lib. *Value in Iron, Pitch, Rigging, Shot, &c: Which Cargo upon a Moderate Computation, might Produce near* 3000 lib. *And that the ſaid* Vetch *did alſo pretend that he went with Governour* Dudley's *Approbation to get in a Debt, of* 800. lib. *Contracted in time of Peace; And due to him from the* French, *of which matters and things he this Deponent, hath been credibly informed, and Believes them to be true. And further ſaith that it did appear to the General Aſ-*

ſembly

ſembly of the Maſſachuſets *Colony in* New-England, *that Captain* William Rouſe *was (the better to colour a Trade with the* French, *and* Indians) *ſent to* Port Royal *with a Flag of Truce, under Pretence of ſetling a Correſpondence with the* French *Governour there for exchanging Priſoners; and did Trade not only with his own Veſſel, but had alſo at the ſame Time two other Trading Veſſels with him, under his own Direction, and did bring back Furrs, &c. To above* 2000 lib. *Value; and that the ſaid* Dudley *did allow one* Diſney Foe, *a French Priſoner on his Parole, to go in the ſame Veſſel with the ſaid* Rouſe, *who acted as Interpreter between the ſaid* Rouſe *and the* Indians, *in Trading with them; and that the ſaid Flag of Truce meeting with one of the two other Veſſels, the ſaid* Foe *was put into the ſame with ſeveral Goods, and Merchandiſes, out of the ſaid Flag of Truce, with which the ſaid* Foe *was Trading; and that the ſaid* Foe *returned again to* Boſton, *and that when the ſaid Furrs, &c. were brought to* Boſton, *it was alledged, that they were brought to Pay* French *Mens Debts in* New-England, *but that it was Proved that the ſaid Furrs, &c. were moſtly purchaſed by the Goods carried out in the Veſſel of the ſaid* Rouſe *and were Seized, yet cleared afterwards; And the ſaid* Rouſe *declared to the ſaid Aſſembly, that he had done nothing but by Governour* Dudleys *approbation; and that it appeared to the ſaid General Aſſembly, that the Enemies diſtreſs through want of Ammunition, Proviſion, &c. before they were by the Engliſh ſupplied, occaſioned many of them to go out a Privateering on the Engliſh Coaſt, ſome of which were taken and brought into* Boſton, *and were afterwards with other* French *Diſcharged and ſent to* Canada, *and* Port-Royal, *and among others one* Battis *a Priſoner kept for Murders, &c. by him committed upon the Engliſh in cold Blood, and under a Flag of Truce, and he being a Man of great note and Service among the French and uſually joyned with the* Indians, *whilſt the Engliſh Priſoners were ſtill detained, becauſe Governour* Dudley *had as was alledged, falſified his Promiſe to the French Governour, who had reſtrained the* Indians *from Diſturbing the Engliſh Fiſhery or otherwiſe; and would not allow them any Ammunition for a conſiderable time, nor until they were ſupplied by the Engliſh Veſſels ſent under the pretence of Fetching Priſoners, about which Letters were produced from the French Governour. And this Deponent further ſaith, that it appeared to the ſaid General Aſſembly, that the endeavours of the Country, by a chargeable maintaining an Army, and ſending them yearly ſeveral hundred Miles to deſtroy the* Indians *Corn, thereby to diſtreſs and ſubdue them, have (by their being ſupplied) in their great Neceſſities, by ſuch*

Traders

Traders, for great Prices) been in a great measure frustrated, and that if the said Indians had not been so supplied many of them must have perished thro' want; and that Governour Dudley, generally shewed an unwillingness that such Traders when taken, should be punished, or Fined; and further saith, that the above said Colony, was at a great Expence to Erect a Fort at Cascobay, and to maintain Souldiers for Securing the same to suppress the Enemy, and keep sure Footing in that Part of the Country, yet that Governour Dudley suffered those Souldiers to remain there without any Commission Officer, to the great dissatisfaction and dread of the said Souldiers, insomuch that they declared to this Deponent, a Member of the said Assembly, that if the Enemy should come upon them they would Surrender the said Fort, and dared not Resist for want of a Commission; and that he, this Deponent coming into the Assembly then Sitting at Boston; and Informing them thereof, the said Assembly Represented to the Governour, the necessity of Speedily Comissionating some person to command that Fort, which after some considerable time was obtained: And this Deponent further saith, that the said Colony, hath by reason of such Illegal Trade been put to vast Expences to secure themselves from the Invasions, of the Enemy; and that in one Sessions the last Summer was raised by the said Assembly, about 33000 lib. When as otherwise one third part thereof might have been sufficient. And further saith, that the Indians, that have been thus Supplyed are the only People, that destroy the Eastern parts of the Countrey; the Fishery and Coast of Accady, and are, as this Deponent hath been credibly Informed, and doth believe the very same Indians that were at the destroying of New-Found Land, and headed by one Escombuet, that usually heads the Indians, when they come to destroy the New-Englanders. And this Deponent further saith, that he hath been credibly Informed and hath good reason to believe; that Governour Dudley doth several ways Illegally exact from Her Majesties Subjects several Sums of Money, and Deprives them of their Priviledges in catching of Whales by force, taking Whales from the Fishers under Pretence of Drift-fish; and obstructs the course of Justice; and Particularly that one Clap took by force a Whale from one Newcomb, upon which the said Newcomb sued Clap, and obtained Judgment against him, and for which he was cast into Prison, and then was cleared by Governour Dudley, without any satisfaction made to said Newcomb. And this Deponent further saith, that he is informed that an Address hath been sent to Her Majesty, Representing, as if the People of New-England Prayed for the continuing the said Dudley, their Governour; but that

he doth in part know, and hath been informed, and hath great grounds to believe, that the far greateſt part of Her Majeſties Subjects in New-England are very weary under his adminiſtration, and that the ſaid Governour Dudley did cauſe to be Prepared an addreſs to Her Majeſty, for his Continuance, and the ſame to be ſent up and down the Country, to get hands thereunto, and that the ſame was only Signed by ſuch perſons as were in Commiſſion under him, or influenced by him. And that he this Deponent doth know that an Addreſs was preſented to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to be Sign'd, Praying for ſeveral Favours from Her Majeſty, but becauſe in the ſaid Addreſs a prayer for his Continuing Governour was inſerted, the whole Addreſs was by the ſaid Houſe Rejected: And that he doth believe, that if an Addreſs to Remove him hath not been preſented, it was becauſe they had an Expectation that Her Majeſty, would ſuddenly favour that Countrey with a better Governour: And further ſaith, that whilſt the Aſſembly was Sitting there arrived a Flag of Truce from the French Governour, with a haughty Demand of the French Priſoners, in New-England, and charging Governour Dudley with Breach of his Promiſe, and his permitting Engliſh Trading Veſſels on their Coaſts; whereupon the Houſe of Repreſentatives Suſpecting the Flag of Truce to come upon account of Trade, Ordered the Veſſel to be ſearched, and that there was found on Board the ſame New Arms and Ammunition, hid in private places, particularly ſhot among Peas, yet denied by the Commander thereof, who was an Engliſh Renegado; part of which being brought before the ſaid Houſe, it was Generally concluded, that they had been newly bought in Bolton; but the Governour Interpoſing, the matter was huſhed up to the great diſſatisfaction of the General Aſſembly, and Country in General; and altho' the Aſſembly moved the Governour for a ſtrict Guard to be kept on the Veſſel or Flag of Truce, nothing was done. This Deponent further ſaith, that the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Inſiſted not only upon far greater Fines to be laid on the foreſaid Traders, and others Concerned; but alſo that they ſhould ſtand upon the Gallows, and ſuffer Twelve Months Impriſonment, and continued inſiſting upon the ſame about Three Weeks, but Governour Dudley, not conſenting thereto, by his Wearying out the ſaid Houſe, and perſuading them to Moderate

their Sentence; to the great dissatisfaction of the Council, and the said House; at last the House altered their Sentence; to the Fines they now Stand Charged with.

John Calley.

Jur. 2 die Jan. 1707.
coram me.

Thomas Gery.

JOhn Calley, *of* Marble-head *in the County of* Essex *in* New-England, *now in* London, *Mariner, Deposeth and saith, That about the middle of the Month of* May, 1706, *This Deponent was Chosen an Assembly-Man, or Representative for the said Town of* Marble-head, *to sit in the Great and General Court or Assembly at* Boston, *for the* Province *of the* Massachusets-Bay *in* New-England, *on the last* Wednesday *of the said Month of* May; *and accordingly this Deponent took the usual Oath and was a Member of the said Court or Assembly,; and that in the beginning of the said Sessions, the House of Assembly, or Representatives, being Informed by some Captives redeem'd out of Captivity from the* French *and* Indians *That there were some English Persons Trading in the Eastern parts of* New-England *with the* French *and* Indians; *and that one Captain* Samuel Vetch *was returned to* Cape Ann, *from such Trading; whereupon this Deponent was Authorized by the Governour, Council, and Assembly, to Search for the said Persons so Trading as aforesaid, and to Seize their Goods, Vessels, and Effects, and in Pursuance of his Commission this Deponent at* Marble-head *aforesaid, found one* John Curtys *Pilot of the said Vessel, Coming privately on Shore, to go to Mr.* John Borland *of* Boston *Merchant, who was concerned in the said Vessel and Goods, and Seized the said* Curtys, *whom this Deponent Carried to* Boston, *where he was Examined before the Governour; and Council: And there gave an Account upon Oath of the said Voyage and Trading, as by his Testimony, given in upon the Tryal appears; and afterwards this Deponent Seized the Sloop or Vessel called the Flying-Horse,* Archibal Fugison *Master; and the Resolution,* Thomas Barrow *Master; Wherein*

was

was found sundry Parcels of Goods brought back again in the Flying-Horse and not Disposed of in the Trade abovesaid, and this Deponent put the Vessel and Goods into the Possession of Mr. William Pain, Deputy Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Boston aforesaid; and amongst the Bills of Loading, Orders, and Papers, found on Board the Flying-Horse, it appeared that the said John Borland, Samuel Vetch, and Roger Lawson, were owners of the said Sloop Flying-Horse, and the Cargo put on Board her for the Voyage aforesaid: Which Amounts to the Value of Eight Hundred Pounds, as the said Curtys Informed this Deponent; whereupon by a Vote of the House of Assembly, a Messenger was sent for the said Vetch, Borland, and Lawson, and upon their Examination before the said House, and other Evidences that were Produced against them, the said Borland, Vetch, and Lawson, Were Committed to Prison for Treason, in Aiding, and Assisting, Her Majesties Enemies Contrary to a Late Act of Parliament made in England: And this Deponent further saith, that he was sent in the Province Galley to look for other Persons that had likewise been, and were Trading with the French and Indians, and it appeared that William Rouse, John Philips, and Ebenezer Coffin, had also been Concern'd for Illegal Trading with the French and Indians: And upon their Examinations and Evidences Produced against them, they were Committed by the said House of Representatives for Treason as the other were, who were all Continued in Prison upon their ——— for several Weeks, the General Court or Assembly, still Sitting, and that the Prisoners Petitioned the said Court, to be Tryed for High Misdemeanours only: Which the Lower House would not Consent to, for some Weeks when the Countrey-men in the General Court being wanted at Home, upon present Occasions, and to Guard their Families, being then Invested in several Places by the French and Indians, who had been supply'd by the said Traders with Shot and other Necessaries, as by the Evidence appear'd, but were still detained by the Governour from their Lawful business, who was altogether averse for Trying them for Treason, and used Strenuous Arguments, and his utmost endeavours to Try them for High Misdemeanours, Alledging (amongst other things) that they had Power by the Charter to Try them so, and to lay Fines, and Mulcts, and Imprisonments upon them; Which would be of much greater advantage to the Country, than to Try them for Treason. And the said Governour having Wearied out the Assembly, and keeping them only on that Affair; and when many of the most Prudent Men of the Assembly were gone to their Respective dwellings, he over perswaded the Remainder (which

could but juſt make a Houſe to alter their Vote, to Try them for High Miſdemeanors inſtead of Treaſon. As they were at Firſt Commi tted, which by his means was conſented unto, and they were all after-wards Convicted of High Miſdemeanours, and fined, as by their Tryal Appears wherein the Governour ſtill interceeded for the moderating thereof, and by his means they were Reduc'd to the ſeveral Sums, they now ſtand Fined for.

Collonel *Partridges* Affidavits.

William Patridge, of *Portſmouth* in the Province of *New-hampſhire* in *New-England*; now in *London*, Eſq; Depoſeth that Sometime in the Month of *January*, 1702. Col. *Joſeph Dudley* Governour of the ſaid Province, and of the *Maſſachuſets-Bay*, did Diſpoſe of two Great Guns out of Her Majeſties Fort, at *Newcaſtle*, in the Province of *New-Hampſhire*, and received the Money for the ſame: And this Deponent further ſaith, that one Mr. *Theodore Atkinſon*, being an Officer appointed to Receive a Duty the Gneral Aſſembly had laid upon all Boards and Staves exported out of the ſaid Province of *New-Hampſhire*, (and Naval Officer there) was threatned by Mr. *Paul Dudley* the Governour's Son, and the Queens Attorney to have turned him out of his Place, for not Paying the Money due the Preceeding Year, as agreed for. And this Deponent Paid Ten or Twelve Pounds in Part of what was behind, that the ſaid Officer might not be turned out of his Place, which Sum the ſaid *Atkinſon* afterwards repay'd to this Deponent; And that a year or two afterwards the ſaid *Paul Dudley* told this Deponent, that the Governour ſhould turn the ſaid *Atkinſon* out his of Place, for that he had not Pay'd him all that was agreed for, whereupon this Deponent acquainted the ſaid *Atkinſon* therewith, who reply'd that there was not above Five or Six Pounds behind, and he would Pay it the next Poſt: And that ſometime in the Month of *Auguſt* laſt, as this Deponent was coming away, to his beſt remembrance, the ſaid *Atkinſon*, told him he had Paid

Twenty

Twenty Pounds a year, for both his Offices: And this Deponent further ſaith, that having occaſion to run the Bounds of a Piece of Land he had Bought in *Portſmouth*; he Wrote to the ſaid Mr. *Paul Dudley* to Procure the Governours Order to the Sheriff, to accompany the Perſons Appointed to run the Line or Bounds between this Deponent, and the Adjacent Freeholder, for fear of any Diſturbance, and he would be at the Charge thereof; but ſent no Money, and the ſaid *Paul Dudley* ſent this Deponent word that it could not be done, as to that Purpoſe: And the next Poſt this Deponent ordered his Friend in *Boſton* to Pay the ſaid *Paul Dudley* Ten Pounds, and thereupon an Order came to this Deponent by the next Poſt; and the Buſineſs was afterwards done in three or four Hours time, and the Charge to the Officers and Sheriff was not above the Sum of Twelve Shillings: And this Deponent further ſaith, that upon the Fifth Day of *Auguſt* laſt, ſome of the Men belonging to Her Majeſties Ship the Deptford, then Riding in the River of *Piſcataqua*; came on ſhore at the Town of *New-caſtle* aforeſaid, and took from thence by the Captains Order as they ſaid one *Jethro Furbur* Maſter of the Ship called the *William* and *Richard*, and forthwith ſet Sail and Carried him to *Boſton*, in another Province; where Captain *Stuckley* Commander of the Deptford, and Captain *Mathews* Commander of the Dover, entred a Complaint againſt the ſaid *Furbur*, in the Court of Admiralty at *Boſton*, for Shipping two of their Men: whereupon this Deponent wrote to Col. *Dudley* the Governour, how that Captain *Stuckley* had Carried away the Maſter of his Ship, Loaded with dry Fiſh, bound to *Leghorn*; having cleared the Cuſtom-Houſe and obtained the Governours Paſs to the Fort, and earneſtly deſired Relief: And Incloſed to the Governour a Proteſt againſt the ſaid *Stuckley*, but ſent no Money either to the Governour, or his Son; neither could he obtain any Relief; whereupon this Deponent took Horſe and went to *Boſton* and applyed himſelf to the Governour, acquainting him, that the Fiſh on Board his Ship was a Periſhing Commodity; and if any Water ſhould come into the Ship the Cargo would be utterly loſt; for aſſoon as Captain *Stuckley* carried away his Maſter, the reſt of the Men run away from the ſaid Ship, into the Woods; And this Deponent was informed the ſaid Ship ſwung too and again, in the Tyde, and was like to Sink, and could not get a Man on Board her: And this

Deponent

Deponent further informed the ſaid Governour, that there was great Fleet of Engliſh and Dutch Men of War in the Straits, and if his Maſter could Sail before they came out, his Ship would be out of Danger of being taken, but if the Maſter was Detained, he ſhould Loſe his Ship and Cargo: And that if the Maſter had done any thing Amiſs he ought to be Tryed at *Piſcataqua*, and not at *Boſton*; but this Deponent could get no Relief from the Governour; and thereupon went to the ſaid *Paul Dudley*, the Queens Advocate, of the Court of Admiralty, and Offered Ten Thouſand Pounds Bond, with good ſecurity to Pay whatever the Courts Sentence ſhould be; Provided his Maſter and Ship might go: But all in vain, and his Veſſel was Detained above Three Weeks, and when ſhe came into the Straights, the Men of War was come out Seven Days before ſhe Arrived there, and afterwards was taken, and further ſaith not.

Collonel

Collonel *Partridge*'s Affidavits.

William Partridge of *Portſmouth*, in the Province of *New-Hampſhire*, in *New England*, maketh Oath, that he doth believe that *Joſeph Dudley* Eſq; preſent Governour of *New-England*, did Countenance a Trade with the *French* and *Indian* Enemies, and ſaith, that he the ſaid *Dudley* did keep Correſpondence with one *Gallen Emiſſary*, a *French* Fryar or Jeſuit, that Lives among the *Indians*; and the ſaid *Dudley* owned to this Deponent, that he had a great Correſpondence with the Governour of *Port-Royal*: And this Deponent ſaith, that Captain *Veteh*, and Captain *Lawſon* often told this Deponent, that they had acquainted the ſaid *Dudley* with their Voyage to the *Eaſtward*, when they Traded with the *French* and *Indians*, and that he Conſented thereto; and that ſoon after they had ſo Traded, the *Indians* came down and Killed Lieutenant *John Shapeley* at the Town of *Kittery*; and a Man, his Wife and Children in the Townſhip of *Dover*; and Killed one Man with Swan-ſhot out of the Townſhip of *Hampton*; and Killed Nine; and Wounded one out of the Townſhip of *Exeter*; and about the latter end of *June* laſt Killed Six, and Wounded Two; and carried away Two out of the Townſhip of *Almesbury*; all which Perſons were Killed and taken in this Deponent's Neighbourhood, as this Deponent hath heard, and verily believes, being informed ſo by thoſe that were at moſt of their Funerals. And this Deponent further ſaith, that there was not to his Knowledge, any of the *Indian* Enemies Killed ſince the ſaid *Dudley* was Governour, except an Old Woman and two others, that ſeemed by their Scalps to be Girls. And this Deponent further ſaith, that the ſaid *Dudley* told this Deponent Six Months before the Invaſion by the *Indians*, that when they came again they would not come in any great Body, as they uſed to do, but not above Thirty in a Company, and ſo Line the Woods from *Dearfeild* to *Caſko-Bay*, which is above a Hundred Miles, which Method the ſaid *Indians* did after take in their ſaid Invaſion; but how the ſaid *Dudley* came to know that they would ſo do, this Deponent knoweth not; but ſaith, that the ſaid *Dudley*

ley often told this Deponent, that he could ſtop the Career of the *French* and *Indians* when he pleaſed, in a Month or Six Weeks time.

Will. Partridge:

Jurat Viceſſimo, primo die Junij. Anno, 1707. Cor. me

W. Rogers.

Mr. *Thomas Newton*'s Affidavit.

THomas Newton of *Boſton* in *New-England*, at preſent in *London*, Gent. maketh Oath, that he hath Lived in *New England* for near Sixteen Years laſt paſt, and during that time has been well acquainted with Collonel *Joſeph Dudley*, the preſent Governour of the Province of *Maſachuſets-Bay* and *New-Hampſhire*: And that ſince the ſaid Collonel *Dudley* was Governour there, this Deponent was credibly Informed, that ſeveral Perſons having purchaſed Lands at *Nashobah* and *Nipmuck*, within his Government, and wanting a Confirmation of their Titles, by an Act of the General Court, (as is uſual in ſuch Caſes) they could not obtain the Governour's aſſent thereto, without giving him Money, and part of their Lands. And this Deponent further ſaith, that he being Deputed by *William Atwood* Eſq; to be Deputy Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, as well as of the Collony of *Rhode Iſland*, as for the Provinces of *Maſachuſets Bay*, and New *Hampſhire*, was prohibited by the ſaid Governour from going to *Rhode Iſland*, and Condemning ſome Prizes brought in there, unleſs this Deponent would procure the Governour One Hundred Founds, and that his Son ſhould go Advocate thither; and threatned this Deponent to raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus* upon him, if he offered to proceed without his

his Order, or Licence under his Hand. And this Deponent alſo further ſaith, That one Mr. *Stephen Minot*, having Built a very Convenient Houſe for a Publick Inn or Tavern, upon a place called the Neck, the Governour having a Tennant who kept a Publick Houſe near to it, Prohibited the Juſtice to grant a Licenſe to the ſaid *Minot*, tho' it was Requeſted by the General Aſſembly; but the ſaid *Minot* could not obtain a Licenſe for his Houſe, until he complied with the Governour upon hard Terms. And this Deponent moreover ſaith, that Sentence in the Court of Vice-Admiralty being given by this Deponent for a Saylor, againſt a Maſter of a Veſſel for Wages, from which the ſaid Maſter appealed to the High Court of Admiralty in *England*, but not giving Bond to Proſecute as is uſual in ſuch Caſes, Proceſs was granted againſt the ſaid Maſter, and the Mareſchal took him into Cuſtody thereupon, yet the Governour abuſed the Officer, and diſcharged the ſaid Maſter contrary to Law, and by that means the Saylor loſt his Wages, and his Charges and Coſts: And laſtly, this Deponent ſaith, that the People in *New-England* in general, are much diſſatisfied with the ſaid Colonel *Dudley*, and would rejoyce to have him removed from his Government; and further ſaith not.

Colonel Partridge's *Certificate.*

WHereas an Addreſs *from Her Majeſties* Aſſembly, *in the Province of* New-Hampſhire, *in* New-England, *has been lately ſent over, Praying her Majeſty's Continuance of Colonel* Dudley *Governour of the ſaid Province; Now the Truth and Occaſion of Procuring and ſending the ſame, was thus:*

" *Coll.* Dudley, *who is not only Governour* " *of* New-Hampſhire, *but alſo of the* Maſſa- " thuſets-Bay, *and lives at* Boſton, 60 *Miles* " *from* New-Hampſhire, *Wrote to ſome Prin-* " *cipal Gentlemen, to Prevail with the Aſſem-* " *bly of* New-Hampſhire, *to Preſent an Ad-* " *dreſs to her Majeſty for the Purpoſe afore-* " *ſaid, and in Compliance with this Deſire, and* " *in Order to Prevail with the Aſſembly, the* " *ſaid Gentlemen Prepar'd an* Addreſs *accord-* " *ingly, and ſhow'd it to the* Aſſembly, *who, in* " *ſome time after, though with great Difficulty* " *and Reluctancy, were prevailed on to Sign* " *the ſame, with little Alteration. The Chief,*

and

" and indeed the Only Inducement to which, was
" the Apprehenſion they were then under, that it
" was better for them to do any thing that would
" Pleaſe the Governour; and that it was in his
" Power to Contribute much to the Advantage
" and Security, or to the Miſchief and Prejudice
" of that Province; and not any Opinion they had
" of the Conduct and Integrity of the ſaid Dudley,
" who is generally Diſliked and Ill-Thought of in
" both Provinces, where he is Governour; and
" has given too much Reaſon and Occaſion to
" Suſpect his Regard to the Good and Wel-
" fare of thoſe Places, eſpecially when his own In-
" tereſt ſtands in Competition, or a fair Opportunity
" offers, for his Profit and Advantage."

All which is humbly Certified and Submitted,

Wm. Partridge.

Thus far the Affidavits of the Illegal and Disloyal Practices of our Governour. Can any Man that loves not a *French* Interest, call those Trivial; or say, they are not worthy of the severest Resentments? With what Face Men now a-days can go about to Justify Crimes that have so near an affinity to High Treason, is a wonder to me; and yet pretend at the same time to be Loyal and True to their Country. Crimes of the most pernicious Consequence to a State; and which, among all Nations, have been Punish'd with the utmost Severity. The *Athenians*, notwithstanding the Liberty they gave to some of their Rulers, yet they appointed a Reckoning Day among them; so that those that thought themselves not accountable whilst in Authority, found at last a very strict Account to be given to certain Auditors, and a worser Punishment inflicted on them if Criminal, than the abused Clemency of this Age can produce. To do Justice and Right is the most invaluable Jewel in *Magna Charta*; and a Blessing which no People in the World can boast of, like those of the *British* Nation. The *New-Englanders* are of the same Tribe; have the same Liberty to, and the same Property in the Enjoyment of the many Legal Privileges in that Charter contained: They are *not Slaves*, as their conceited Governour once told them; but have still a right Legally to oppose his Pride and Covetousness; have still a Right to Petition for a Better, that will not be Brib'd to do Evil; they have a Right to tell the World; and that loudly. That for a Governour to furnish the Enemy with Powder and Shot, *&c.* to destroy his own Country-men, is a Wretch not only fit to be Discarded, but to be for ever forgotten among Mankind.

The Cryes sent up to Heaven, by the many poor Souls lately most inhumanely Butchered by the Merciless *Indians*, with our own Instruments, have reached the Ears of the Almighty, and will certainly draw down Redress from him, who is not only *Rex Magnus & Rex Solus*, but *Judex Supremus*, who hath *Imperium sine fine*, as well as *sine Limite*, to whom we commit all that hath been already said.

And now to Conclude all, (that our Readers may have a just sense of the unaccountable Cruelties acted by the *Indians*, upon our *English* in *New-England*) we shall present them with the following Particulars, lately sent over to us by a very great and good Man.

An

An Account of several Barbarities lately committed by the Indians *in* New-England ; *Intermix'd with some Memorable Providences.*

ASTONISHING Deliverances have been sent from Heaven, to many of our Captives. They have been many a time upon the Point of Destruction ; but, *These poor ones have Cryed unto the Lord*, and He has Remarkably delivered them.

'Tis a Wonderful Restraint from God upon the Brutish Salvages, that no *English Woman* was ever known to have any Violence offered unto her *Chastity*, by any of them.

'Tis wonderful, that no more of the Captives have been Murdered by them, neither when they were Drunk, nor when the Caprichio's, and the Cruelties of their Diabolical Natures were to be Gratified.

'Tis Wonderful, that when many of the Captives have been just going to be Sacrificed, some strange Interposition of the Divine Providence has put a stop to the Execution, and prevented their being made a Sacrifice. The Stories are numberless. Take a few of them.

A Crue of Indians had been three Days without any manner of Sustenance. They took an English Child, and hung it before the Fire to Roast it for their Supper; but that these Canibals might Satiate their—— I want a Name for it,——as well as their Hunger, they would Roast it Alive. The Child began to Swell. A Cannow arrived at that Instant, with a Dog in it. The lesser Devils of the Crue, proposed their taking the Dog instead of the Child; they did so, and the Child is yet Living! Her Name is *Hannah Parsons.*

A Man had Valiantly Killed an Indian or two before the Salvages took him. He was next Morning to undergo an horrible Death, whereof the Manner and the Torture was to be assigned by the Widow *Squa* of the Dead Indian. The French Priests told him, they had indeavoured to divert the Tygres from their bloody Intention, but could not prevail with them; he must prepare for the terrible Execution. His cries to God were hard, and heard; when the Sentence of the *Squa* was demanded, quite contrary to every ones Expectation, and the Revengeful Inclination so usual and well-known among these Creatures, she only said, *His Death won't fetch my Husband to Life; Do nothing to him!* So nothing was done to him.

A Woman was carried aside, by her Monster of a Master; he fastned a Rope about her Neck; it was in vain for her to contend, the Hatchet must presently have dispatched her, if the Halter had failed; she had no Remedy but to Cry unto God: Her Master throws up the end of the Rope over a Limb of a Tree; he ascends to hale her and tye her up; and then a fine Exploit for the Wretch! a *memorable Name!* However the Limb happily breaks down he falls; full of madness he goes to repeat his brave action: An Indian Commander just in the Nick of Time comes in upon him; Reproaches him very bitterly; Takes her away from him; and sends her to *Canada.*

But we ought not to pass over the marvellous Display of the Power of God, in supporting and preserving the poor Captives when they Travelled thro' the horrid Wilderness, oftentimes much more than a score of Miles in a day, and thro' very deep Snows; and

and with vaſt Loads on their Backs, and grievouſly pinched with Hunger, having ſcarce one bit of any Refreſhment, for whole days together. Poor, Weak, ſick Women have done ſo!

One cannot well imagine any other than Supernatural and Angelical aſſiſtances, in ſome of the inſtances.

The Indians came upon the Houſe of one *Adams* at *Wells*, and Captivated the Man and his Wife, and aſſaſſinated the Children; whereof one, who had an Hatchet ſtruck into his Skull, and was left for dead, was ſtrangely recovered. The Woman had Lain in about Eight Days. Thay drag'd her out, and tied her to a Poſt, until the Houſe was rifled. They then looſed her, and bid her walk. She could not ſtir. By the help of a Stick ſhe got half a ſtep forward. She look'd up to God. On the ſudden a new ſtrength entred into her. She travelled that very Day Twenty Miles a Foot! She was up to the Neck in Water ſix times that very Day in paſſing of Rivers. At night ſhe fell over head and ears, into a Slough in a Swamp, and was hardly got out alive. She got not the leaſt Cough nor Cold by all this: She is come home alive unto us.

Many more ſuch Inſtances might be mentioned. We will ſuperſede them all, with a Relation of what befel Mrs. *Bradley* of *Haverly*. *Ab una Diſce omnes.*

This Vertuous Woman had been formerly for Two Years together a Captive in the Hands of the Barbarous Indians; a ſubject of wondrous Afflictions, of wondrous Deliverances. Her Husband at length found her out, and fetch'd her home, and their Family went on happily for ſix years together after it. But, *the Clouds return after the Rain.*

On *February* 6, 1703-4. She with her Siſter, and a Maid or two, and ſome Children, (a Man being alſo in the Room,) were talking about the Indians, and behold, one of the fierce *Tawnies* looked in, with a Gun ready to fire upon them. The *Engliſhman* pull'd him in, and got him down, and Mrs. *Bradly* took the opportunity to pour a good quantity of ſcalding Soap, (which was then boyling over the Fire) upon him, whereby he was kill'd immediately. Another of the Tawnies follow'd at the Heels of his

Brother

Brother, who ſtabb'd the Engliſhman to the Heart. Unto him ſhe diſpenſed alſo a quantity of her Sope, which not killing him, ſhe with the other Women and Children ran into the Chamber. The Houſe was fired by the Indians, and Mrs. *Bradly* with her Companions found it neceſſary to retire behind the Houſe. One of the Women fell into the Hands of the Indians; and they that remained were Mrs. *Bradly* and her Sifter; each of them having a Child of Mrs. *Bradlies* with her. The Siſter was diſcerned by the Indians, who commanded her to come out unto them, and threatned that they would elſe cut her to pieces. Mrs. *Bradly* very generouſly bid her ſit ſtill, and wait for a better time to eſcape; and offered her, that inaſmuch as the Indians knew of but one there, ſhe would be that one, and go out in her ſtead. She did ſo, and thereby her obliged Sifter and the Child with her were preſerved; but Mrs. *Bradly* was no ſooner come to the Salvages, but they employ'd a Head-breaker on the Child that ſhe brought unto them.

She was not entred into a Second Captivity; but ſhe had the great Encumbrance of being Big with Child, and within Six Weeks of her Time! After about an Hours Reſt, wherein they made her put on Snow Shoes, which to manage, requires more than ordinary agility, ſhe travelled with her Tawny Guardians all that night, and the next day until Ten a Clock, aſſociated with one Woman more who had been brought to Bed but juſt one Week before; Here they Refreſhed themſelves a little, and then travelled on till Night; when they had no Refreſhment given them, nor had they any, till after their having Travelled all the Forenoon of the day Enſuing; and then too, whatever ſhe took, ſhe did thro' Sickneſs throw it up again.

She underwent incredible Hardſhips and Famine: A *Mooſes* Hide, as tough as you may Suppoſe it, was the beſt and moſt of her Diet. In one and twenty days they came to their Head-Quarters, were they ſtayed a Fortnight, But then her Snow-ſhoes were taken from her; and yet ſhe muſt go every ſtep above the Knee in Snow, with ſuch wearineſs, that her Soul often Pray'd, *That the Lord would put an end unto her weary Life!* until they came to another Place, where they ſtay'd for three Weeks together,

Here

Here in the Night ſhe found her ſelf ill, and having the help of only one Woman, who got a little Hemlock to lay about her, and with a few ſticks made ſhift to blow up a little Fire, ſhe was in half an Hour Delivered of the Infant, that ſhe had hitherto gone withal. There ſhe lay till the next Night, with none but the Snow under her, and the Heaven over her; in a miſty and rainy Seaſon. She ſent then unto a French Prieſt, that he would ſpeak unto her *Squa Miſtreſs*, who then, without Condeſcending to look upon her, allow'd her a little Birch-Rind, to cover her Head from the Injuries of the Weather, and a little bit of dried Mooſe, which being boiled, ſhe drunk the Broth, and gave it unto the Child.

In a Fortnight ſhe was called upon to Travel again, with her Child in her Arms; every now and then, a whole day together, without the leaſt Morſel of any Food, and when ſhe had any, ſhe fed only on Ground-nuts and Wild-onions, and Lilly-roots. By the laſt of *May* they arrived at *Comeſick*, where they Planted their Corn; wherein ſhe was put unto a hard Task, ſo that the Child extreamly Suffered. The Salvages would ſome times alſo pleaſe themſelves, with caſting *hot Embers* into the Mouth of the Child, which would render the Mouth ſo ſore, that it could not Suck for a long while together. So that it Starv'd and Dy'd.

There they ſtaid until they Wed their Corn; but then ſome of our Friend-Indians coming on them, kill'd Seven of them, whereat away they fled for *Canada*, and never ſaw their Corn-field any more. But they made a Forty-days Ramble of it, before they reach'd thither, in which, if at any time, her Heart began to faint, her Miſtreſs would be ready to ſtrike the Mortal Hatchet into her Head,

The *French* being thought more Civil to the English than to the Indians, her Mistress thereat Provoked, resolved, that she would never Sell her to the *French*. Accordingly she kept her a Twelvemonth with her, in her Squalid *Wigwam*: Where, in the following Winter, she fell sick of a Feavour; but in the very heighth and heat of her Paroxysms, her Mistress would compel her sometimes to Spend a Winters-night, which is there a very bitter one, abroad in all the bitter Frost and Snow of the Climate. She recovered; but Four Indians died of the Feavour, and at length her Mistress also. Another Squa then pretended an Heirship unto her, with whom she lived, and saw many more strange Deliverances. They had the Small-Pox in the Family; but she never had it. She was made to pass the River on the Ice, when every step she took, she might have struck through it if she pleased. Many more such Preservations might come into her Story.

At Last, there came to the sight of her a Priest from *Quebeck*, who had known her in her former Captivity at *Naridgewock*. He was very Civil to Her, and made the *Indians* Sell her to a French Family, for Fourscore Livers, where tho' she wrought hard, she Lived more comfortably and contentedly.

She poured out her continoal Supplications to Heaven; Sometimes Two or Three of her own Sex, would by Stealth, come to joyn with her in Supplicating to the Glorious LORD. She had her Mind often Irradiated with Strong Perswasions and Assurances, that she should yet *See the Goodness of God*, in this Land of the Living. Her tender and Loving Husband, accompanied Mr. *Sheldon*, in his Last Expedition, He found her out, and fetch'd her home, a Second time; She arriv'd with those of the Last Return from the Captivity; and affectionately calls upon her Friends, *O magnifie the* LORD *with me, and let us Exalt his Name together!*

Because

Becauſe of its having ſome Affinity with the foregoing Relations, and that we may at once diſcharge our ſelves of what we can relate concerning our Captives, we will proceed with a Coppy of a Letter ſent unto one of the Miniſters in *Boſton*.

A Letter from a Captive at *Port-Royal.*

Sept. 18. 1703.

'*Reverend Sir,*

'THE Occasion of my now Writing to you is 'becauſe I lye under a Vow and Promiſe to 'the Great and Almighty God, to declare and make 'Known his wonderful Goodneſs and Mercy to me, 'and livewiſe to have His Name Bleſſed and Praiſed 'in your Congregation on my Behalf. I ſhall briefly 'Inform you.

'Being taken a Priſoner ſome time laſt *January* by 'the *French*: in going to *Port-Royal* we met with very 'Tempeſtuous Weather, and were faſt in an Harbour 'near Cape *Sables.* And here two *Frenchmen* had Or-'ders from their Captain to take me with them, and 'go to *Port-Royal* by Land. They took with them but 'little Bread; and we Travelled one Night in the 'Woods in a miſerable Condition. I had my ſelf no 'Shoes nor Stockings, but a piece of Skin wrapt about 'about my Feet; and the Snow being very deep, we 'could not Travel, being Weak for want of Proviſion, 'and loſt in the Woods, not knowing which way to 'go.

'One

'One of the *Frenchmen* Loaded his Gun, and Presented it at me, telling me, *That it was impossible to find* 'Port-Royal, *I must Dye, and they must Eat me.* Then 'I begged leave to Pray unto God, before he Kill'd me, 'and he Granted it. As I was at Prayer, it struck into my Mind, That I had formerly heard your self 'declare in your Pulpit, what Great and Wonderful 'Things hath been done by Prayer; particularly, *That 'it had stopped the Mouths of Lions, and that it had Quenched the Violence of the Fire.* So I earnesty begged of 'God, that he would manifest his great Power to me, 'by turning the Hearts of those that were about to take 'away my Life.

'The Words were no sooner out of my Mouth, but 'the *Frenchman* seeming to have Tears in his Eyes, bid 'me rise up; he would try one Day longer. And he 'bid me go and get Wood for a Fire. It presently 'grew Dark; and then I made an Escape from them, 'and hid my self in the Woods, until the next Day that 'they were gone; and then I found the way out of the 'Woods, unto the Water-side, where I got *Clams.*

'These *French-men* found the way to *Port-royal*, and 'there told what they had done. The Governour put 'them in Prison, and sent out Two Men, and Charged them not to return, until they had found me, Dead 'or Alive. In Four Days after these *Frenchmen* left me, 'they found me Alive, and brought me Provision, and 'a Pair of Shoes, and carried me to *Port-royal.*

'These,

'These and many other Favours have I received 'from my Good God in the time of my Impri- 'sonment; Blessed and for ever Praised be his Holy 'Name for it. Pray, Sir, give me Directions what I 'shall do for the Great and Good GOD.

W. C.

Our

OUr Eaſtern Indians had no ſooner, with all poſſible Aſſurance renewed their League of Peace with us, but being moved by the Inſtigation of the *French*, they Perfidiouſly and Barbarouſly Surprized Seven more of our naked and ſecure Plantations; and coming at once into the ſcattered Families, they did, on *Auguſt* 10, 11. 1703: Reward the Hoſpitable Civilities that were ſhown them, with the Murder of above Seventy *Engliſh* People, and the Captivity of near an Hundred. Upon this there Enſued Leſſer Depredations, and Captivations, as the Treacherous Enemy found Opportunity for them.

About half a year after theſe Calamities thus begun on the *Eaſtern* Parts of the Country, the *Weſtern* had a taſte of the ſame Cup given to them. On *Feb.* 29. 1703 4. An Army conſiſting, as it was judg'd; of about 400 *French* and Indians, made a Deſcent upon the little Town of *Deerfield*, the moſt Northernly Settlement on *Connecticut-River*, which had long been a watchful and an uſeful Barrier for the reſt of the Plantations in the Neighbourhood.

They Surpriſed the Place about an Hour or Two before Break of Day, and in a little time, not without Loſs to themſelves, Butchered and Captivated above 150 of the People.

Mr. *John Williams*, the Worthy Miniſter of that Pious and Holy Flock, was carried into Captivity, with Five of his Children; two of which were Slain; and his Deſirable Conſort beginning to Faint at about a Dozen Miles of the doleful Journey, they there, like themſelves, cruelly Murdered her, and left her for the Funeral which her Friends afterwards beſtow'd on her. Before they reach'd unto *Mont Real*, a Journey diſpatch'd by the Parcels now divided in Twenty Days, more or leſs, near Twenty more of the Captives loſt their Lives; for the manner was, that if any found themſelves not able to Travel thro' the Deep Snows now on the Ground, the Salvages would ſtrike their Hatchets into their Heads, and there leave them weltring in their Blood.

FINIS.

BRITISH MUSEUM